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# The St. Paul Globe

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## GAIN FOR DREYFUS

TESTIMONY GIVEN BEFORE THE COURT-MARTIAL AT RENNES ON MONDAY

### BERTILLON IS DISCOMFITED

HIS ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRISONER DENOUNCED BY A FAMOUS EXPERT

### BORDEREAU BY ESTERHAZY

**Bold Assertion of a Man Who Once Declared That Dreyfus Was Guilty—Capt. Freystaetter Hero of the Hour—Col. Panizzardi States That a Friend of Du Paty de Clam Is Implicated—Mercier's Danger.**

RENNES, Aug. 28.—The balance of the evidence before the court-martial today, for a change, was in favor of Dreyfus. Five witnesses were for him and two against him.

The most interesting testimony was that of Chief Handwriting Expert Charavay, who had come to declare he had changed his opinion, which in 1894 was against and is now in favor of Dreyfus, who, he today affirmed, was not the author of the bordereau. His candid confession of error was received with murmurs of satisfaction in court, which brought forth discreet applause, in spite of Col. Jouaust's patent disapproval, when he solemnly added:

"I declare here on my soul and conscience that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy."

The most important incident, however, was Col. Jouaust's acquiescence to Maj. Carriere's request that a rogatory commission be instructed to take Col. du Paty de Clam's deposition. The initiative came purely from the government commissary. Maitres Labori and Demange having no faith in such a measure, because it allows Du Paty de Clam to escape cross-examination, which is the only thing worth having under the present circumstances. Du Paty de Clam being a witness for the prosecution, Maj. Carriere will simply prepare a list of questions, which an examining magistrate will put to Du Paty de Clam at his residence, and nobody supposes that the witness will be very much embarrassed by the interrogatories.

M. de Freycinet, former minister of war, arrived this afternoon and will testify tomorrow.

BERTILLON DISPUTED.

M. Paray-Javal, the draughtsman, called by the defense Saturday to refute the testimony of M. Bertillon, the famous anthropometer, resumed his testimony at the opening of the court this morning, and, with the assistance of a blackboard, proceeded to show the fallacy of the calculations of M. Bertillon and the latter's unfairness in not submitting the handwriting of Esterhazy to the same tests as the prisoner's. He declared, however, that, even if M. Bertillon had done so, the results would not have proved anything. The witness, however, insisted that M. Bertillon had adopted a vicious method in only making a partial experiment.

Continuing, M. Paray-Javal proceeded to show that the geometric regularities alleged by M. Bertillon did not in reality exist. He pointed out a number of irregularities in the handwriting of the bordereau and said that the same irregularities were particularly noticeable in Esterhazy's caligraphy. He also contended that the alleged regularity of the key word "interest" was only approximate and proceeded to illustrate his arguments on the blackboard, showing that M. Bertillon's proofs applied as equally to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus. Finally M. Paray-Javal declared that M. Bertillon's measurement of the word "interest," which served as the basis for the whole system, was entirely false, and therefore M. Bertillon's entire system "falls to the ground and no longer exists." (Great sensation.)

This witness, who had awakened the interest of his hearers, maintained that the bordereau could not have been traced, adding that it was an utter impossibility. He then proceeded to illustrate why this was the case to prove the falsehood of M. Bertillon's deductions.

In conclusion, M. Paray-Javal said, amid laughter, that he thought M. Bertillon was a very intelligent man, but that his system was false, and he, the witness, was convinced that only self-esteem prevented M. Bertillon from admitting his error.

M. Bernard, an inspector of mines, who took high honor at the Polytechnic, who followed M. Paray-Javal at the witness bar, said he appeared to refute a part of M. Bertillon's evidence, which was based on false calculations. As a matter of fact, he added, it was on such a basis that the whole system rested.

Witness said that he was greatly surprised that M. Bertillon thought fit to have recourse to psychological arguments to prove:

First—That the bordereau was fabricated.

Second—That the methods which might have been employed in writing certain words were such as to constitute proof against Dreyfus.

M. Bernard also said he was astonished at the fact that M. Bertillon had undertaken to account for the shape of letters and space between words.

There were not 1.25 millimetres, as alleged by M. Bertillon, but 1.56. Moreover, the writing of the bordereau was natural and rhythmic, while its character and size showed it was not written by either a short-sighted or a long-sighted person.

The witness then proceeded to illustrate, photographically, his contention that the bordereau was not a fabricated document, and also pointed out important differences between M. Bertillon's photographs and the original.

AMUSING SCENES.

While pointing out a fault in the application of the system, M. Bernard aroused merriment by remarking that M. Bertillon's system could nevertheless be useful, seeing that it enabled the witness to show the bordereau was a natural, and not a fabricated document.

In conclusion, M. Bernard exhibited to the judges a plate representing a page of current handwriting, and said:

"If it is examined by M. Bertillon's system, it will show certain peculiarities which would not be found upon the examination of 50,000,000 other documents. M. Bertillon would therefore say the document was fabricated, but he would be wrong, for I borrowed the page from a report written by M. Bertillon himself."

M. Bertillon demanded permission to reply to the witness, and Col. Jouaust replied:

"I cannot grant your request, and I will not grant such permission to any of the fourteen experts, except in the case of a personal explanation."

M. Bertillon—I wish to speak of the manner in which I reconstructed the bordereau.

Col. Jouaust—Why, you are discussing the case. I cannot allow you to speak, except in regard to a personal fact.

M. Teyssonieres followed. He said he adhered in all respects to his report, dated Oct. 9, 1894, in which he expressed the opinion that the bordereau was the work of the writer of the documents seized at the prisoner's residence. For purposes of comparison, the witness lengthily criticised the bordereau, letter by letter, pointing out resemblances to the prisoner's handwriting. In conclusion, M. Teyssonieres said he thought it was impossible to find more tangible reasons than those which induced him in the belief which he hoped the court would share. (Sensation.)

Replying to the court, M. Teyssonieres said he had not noticed the prisoner's handwriting was not legible and had not seen the document dictated to Dreyfus. The copy of the bordereau made by Dreyfus was then handed to the witness, who declared it had never been given to him for purposes of comparison. (Sensation.)

The witness added that he would require three days to give an opinion upon it. He could not conclude his examination on the spot. He must have time.

TO TRY DEROULEDE.

**French Senate May Be Summoned by Cabinet.**

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The cabinet has almost determined to summon the senate to sit as a high court for the trial of M. Paul Deroulede, member of the chamber of deputies and president of the League of Patriots, and other prisoners arrested recently on the charge of conspiring against the government. It is believed that the decree summoning the senate to meet for this purpose will be signed at an early meeting of the council.

MERCIER IN DANGER.

**Said He Will Be Prosecuted in the Dreyfus Affair.**

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that he learns on excellent authority that Gen. Mercier will be prosecuted in connection with the Dreyfus affair.

## SECRET AGREEMENT.

**Understanding Said to Have Been Reached With Canada.**

WASHINGTON Aug. 28.—In spite of the apparent abandonment of the negotiations with Canada, it is learned, on the authority of an official whose connection with the boundary question has been constant and confidential, that a secret agreement has been reached, as the result of which a temporary arrangement will be accomplished before congress meets in December.

As the result of negotiations conducted in the utmost secrecy, assurances have been given the American commissioners, it is said, that if they will allow matters to rest until after the Canadian elections in October a temporary agreement will be readily reached. It is suggested that the basis of the new modus vivendi has been sketched out and practically agreed upon by the American and the Canadian commissioners.

The temporary arrangement or modus vivendi will provide, first, that the Canadians shall have the use of a port on the Lynn canal, Pyramid harbor being the most likely one. The arrangement will provide, however, by means of a separate protocol, a distinct declaration that this temporary occupation of a port on the Lynn canal by British customs officers shall in no way affect the final settlement of the boundary question, but both British and American interests and claims will be fully reserved. The use of the port is to be temporary, until the question of ownership of the disputed strip is finally settled to the satisfaction of both countries.

Under this temporary agreement, also, Canadian white pine lumber, not dressed, tongued or grooved, but including logs and rough boards, is to be admitted free into the United States.

In return for this, citizens of the United States are to have absolutely free access to the Canadian fisheries, with rights of landing, to secure bait, or to prepare the catch for the market.

Great Britain also consents to a modification of the treaty regarding the building of warships on the lakes, in such a way as to permit the creation of a reasonable fleet of modern ships to be built above Niagara Falls.

Quebec coal is to have free entrance over the New England boundary, which will relieve the mills of that section of their present dependence on Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

In return for this the Western coal, including that from the bituminous fields of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is to be admitted free across the Canadian border.

## WELCOME AWAITS THEM.

**Prominent North Dakotans to Greet Returning Soldiers.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 28.—When the First North Dakota regiment enters the Golden Gate it will receive a rousing welcome.

Twenty-five of the most prominent citizens in the state, headed by Senators Hansbrough and McCumber and Congressman Spalding, are now at the Palace hotel, and they are making preparations to give their returning soldiers such a reception as they will always remember.

A special government boat will be placed at the disposal of the party, and as soon as the transport is sighted the start will be made out to meet it. The party will be taken on board the transport as soon as it has passed quarantine, and plans will then be formulated for further action.

At present it is the purpose to give the soldiers a banquet at the Palace hotel. This function over, the energies of the delegation will be directed toward securing the best possible rate for the return of the regiment to their homes.

## NEGROES SEEK PEACE.

**Race War in Georgia Is Probably at an End.**

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 28.—There have been no new developments in the negro riot since the arrest of John Delagall Saturday afternoon. The First regiment of the Georgia volunteers is still quartered here. The leading negroes of Darien have circulated a paper calling on every negro of the county to lay down arms, cease all defiant or abusive language and use every effort to preserve order and peace.

**Rask a Marine.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—O. H. Rask, formerly first lieutenant in the Fifteenth Minnesota volunteer infantry, has been appointed a second lieutenant in the marine corps. Lieut. Rask will take his examination at the navy department tomorrow.

**Fergus Falls Site.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor has postponed final action on the Fergus Falls public site for ten days.

## HEROES AT HOME

RETURN OF THE TENTH PENNSYLVANIA FROM SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINE WAR

### AN OVATION AT PITTSBURG

CANNON BOOMED, BELLS CLANGED, WHISTLES SHRIEKED AND FLAGS WAVED

### PRESIDENT M'KINLEY THERE

**Welcomed the Men Who Have So Nobly Done Their Duty in a Foreign Conflict—Cheers Greeted Mention of Other Heroes Who Fought Side by Side With the Pennsylvania Soldiers.**

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—President McKinley left Pittsburg at 9 o'clock tonight for East Liverpool, O., after a day devoted to the demonstration in honor of the Pennsylvania troops returning from the Philippines. This morning the president received a few callers and then was driven to the Hotel Schenley, where he was met by the reception committee, and at 12:30 went to Allegheny to meet the regiment. Finding that the train was later than expected, the party was taken to the residence of B. F. Jones, chairman of the Republican national committee, where an hour was spent. When the president finally headed the procession that escorted the Tenth regiment from Allegheny to Schenty park it was 3 o'clock.

Along the five-mile march the president received an ovation that was practically continuous from the thousands of persons along the road.

The reception tendered the returning soldiers will always be remembered in this city as one of the greatest demonstrations of patriotism that has ever taken place in this country. A fund of $55,000, donated by the citizens of Pittsburg and the surrounding towns, permitted the committee who had the affair in charge to make lavish preparations for the home-coming, and nothing was left undone that would show the "Fighting Tenth" how well their services for their country in a foreign land were appreciated by the residents of their native state.

The arrangements for the parade could not have been improved upon. Although the people from the surrounding counties began literally "pouring" into the city soon after the dawn of the day, the police had made such preparations that this influx did not create any throng, so as to interfere with the line of march. From the point of starting in Allegheny, over 2,000 officers enrolled for the occasion from the different municipal departments of the two cities were located along the line at certain intervals and in this manner the immense concourse of onlookers was kept wel under control.

Upon reaching Schenley park, the column was reviewed by President McKinley, after whnch he proceeded to the music pavilion, where the exercises were held. Seats had been provided for 15,000 friends and relatives of the members of the Tenth in front of the music pavilion, but these were filled long before the exercises began, and thousands were unable to secure even standing room within hearing distance.

Gov. William A. Stone was introduced as chairman of the meeting, and delivered ner the immense concourse of onlookers was kept well under control.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

At the conclusion of Gov. Stone's address, President McKinley was introduced, and, after the applause had ceased, spoke as follows:

I am glad to participate with the families, friends and fellow citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers in this glad reunion.

You have earned the plaudits not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but the whole nation.

Our troops represented the courage and conscience, the purpose and patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines or at home awaiting orders they did their full duty and all sought the post of peril. They never faltered. The Eighth army corps in the Philippines has made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies, and longer if the government needed them. Their service—and they understand it—was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line where exposure and death confronted them, and where both have exacted their victims.

Peace brought us the Philippines by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. It became our territory and is ours, as much as the Louisiana purchase, or Texas or Alaska. A body of insurgents, in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands, disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their freedom.

Let me call the roll of the regiments and battalions that deserve to be perpetuated in the nation's annals. Their action was not a sudden impulse under excitement, but a deliberate determination to sustain at the cost of life, if need be, the hmonor of their government and the authority of its flag: First California—California artillery, First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First Dakota, Nevada cavalry, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, Utah artillery, First Washington, First Wyoming, Wyoming battery.

To these must be added about 4,000 enlisted men of the regular army who were entitled to their discharge under the peace proclamation of April 11, 1899, the greater portion of whom participated in the engagements of the Eighth corps, and are still performing arduous services in the field.

The government to which you gave your loyalty welcomes you to your homes. With no blot or stain upon your record, the story of your unselfish services to country and to civilization will be to the men who take your places at the front and on the firing line and to future generations, an example of patriotism and an inspiration to duty.

After the troops had been reviewed and the exercises at the pavilion had been concluded, the president was driven to Glencairn, where he was joined at dinner by Maj. Gen. Merritt and Col. Curtis Treadwell (Gov. Roosevelt's representative). After dinner the presidential party was driven to the special train awaiting them at Shady Side, and at 9 o'clock left for East Liverpool.

**St. Paul Clerks.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Luther M. Harris, Arthur C. Petoy, Edward H. C. Kemper, Edward Bardon, Katie A. Kennedy and Nellie T. Supper have all been appointed substitute clerks in the St. Paul office.

## INDIANS IN WAR PAINT.

**War of Extermination Threatened Between Apaches and Zunis.**

JEROME, A. T., Aug. 28.—Jerome was thrown into a fever of excitement tonight by the sudden appearance of a band of Apaches in war paint. Leaders of the tribe stopped and purchased a large supply of ammunition, and hastily left for Red Rock. The band was composed exclusively of bucks.

A mounted correspondent overtook the Indians a few miles from Jerome, and, after considerable persuasion, was permitted to accompany them on the journey of twenty miles over the roughest country imaginable. In a canon, with perpendicular walls rising to a height of hundreds of feet, were the remains of a campfire, and near by the wigwam. In front of the wigwam was the body of a squaw and papoose, while a few rods in front lay a buck. All three had been horribly mutilated and scalped. The hands and feet were cut off. The Indians formed a circle and over the dismembered bodies swore to wreak awful vengenace.

The name Zuni occurred many times. The bodies were buried near the scene of the crime, and the band took the trail to the north. The Zunis are a New Mexico tribe, while the Apaches are of Arizona. A bitter feeling has existed for years between the tribes, but a truce has put an end to hostilities for a long time.

The three murdered Indians had left their reservation near Camp Verde, and were surprised by a band of Zunis.

The Apaches took the trail in the direction of New Mexico, and old settlers fear that a furious outbreak will follow, and end in the extermination of one of the tribes.

## MEETING OF LAWYERS.

**American Bar Association Convenes in the City of Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Judges, statesmen and lawyers of national prominence, composing the American Bar association, met in the aldermanic chamber of the common council today, and were welcomed to the city by Sherman S. Rogers, of the local bar association, and Walter S. Logan, of the state bar association.

In the absence of President Joseph H. Choate, ambassador to the court of St. James, Senator Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, acting as president, delivered the annual address.

Adolph Moses, of Chicago, presented the memorial of the Illinois Bar association for the creation of John Marshall day, Feb. 4, 1901. The chair was instructed by resolution to appoint a committee of fifteen on the subject.

The secretary, treasurer and executive committee submitted reports, after which the general council was nominated. The new council will be nearly identical with the old.

## DON'T KNOW HIM.

**Dato Mundi, New Ally of Gen. Otis, Whips Insurgents.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch has been received at the war department from Gen. Otis, under date of Aug. 26, stating that Dato Mandi, of Zamboanga, attacked and defeated the insurgents there on that date, killing thirty of them. The dispatch, as given out at the war department, is much confused, and the officials have been unable to ascertain just who Dato Mundi is. It is thought, however, he is one of the smaller chiefs. The text of the dispatch follows:

"Manila, Aug. 26.—Adjutant General, Washington: Dato Mundi attacked and defeated insurgents there, killing thirty, this date. Under Spaniards supervised Moros of entire Southwestern peninsula Mindanao island. He visited Gen. Bates at Jolo to give adhesion to United States. Bates returned him to small island near Zamboanga, when he requested permission to drive out insurgents, but told that troops would be sent to Zamboanga soon. Insurgents there offered several weeks ago to turn over the city on promise of surrender in case Aguinaldo successful in Luzon. Proposition declined. Dato Mundi able man, educated abroad, thoroughly loyal to American interests. Bates leaves 13th to place troops in Sulu islands; will soon place troops Zamboanga and Isabela, the naval station in Basilan islands. —"Otis."

## JIMINEZ WAS ANGRY.

**American Forces Would Not Permit Him to Land.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 28.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the revolutionary aspirant to the presidency of the republic of Santo Domingo, arrived here with his two sons today by the south coast boat, but was not permitted to land. The refusal of the authorities to allow him to go ashore annoyed him exceedingly, and he refused to grant a newspaper interview, alleging that the press invariably misrepresented him.

A large crowd of Dominican sympathizers on board the steamer to salute Jiminez, but were refused permission. They gave but were refused perission. They gave free vent to their indignation.

## JIMINEZ GAINS A GENERAL.

**Troops Sent to Punish Revolutionists Join Their Ranks.**

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 28.—News from the republic of Santo Domingo shows that Gen. Poppy, returning from succoring Santiago, was defeated by the Dominican revolutionists and obliged to retreat on Monte Cristo.

Maio and a section of Guayacanos have declared in favor of the revolution, and the revolutionists are massing in these places, cutting off comunication with Monte Cristo. It is reported that Gen. Patento, the minister sent by the Dominican governent into the Cibao territory, seeing that the success of his mission was impossible, has joined the partisans of Jiminez, the leader of the revolution.

## END SEEMS NEAR.

**Reported That Dominican Government Has Yielded.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Andriano Grullon, the representative of the Santo Dominican revolutionists in this country, has received the following cablegram:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 27.—Revolution in capital. Government surrenders. —"La Marche."

La Marche is the representative of the Jiminiz revolutionists at Santiago de Cuba. No details have yet been received by Mr. Grullon.

## BEDLOE TO EXPLAIN.

**China Consul Is Expected in Washington Next Week.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—United States Consul Bedloe is expected to reach Washington next week to make explanation to the state department of the occurrences which led to his suspension as consul to Canton. As to the nature of these charges the state department officials are reticent, but at least in some part they date back more than two years to a time just after Bedloe's arrival at his post. It is believed that he became involved in trouble with the local taotais in connection with some American concession. Secretary Hay himself directed the inquiry into this subject, which has just been concluded, and which, it is said, forms the basis of the specifications upon which Consul Bedloe was suspended.

## SHIFTED ITS LOAD

SECURITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO REWRITE LIFE INSURANCE CLEARING COMPANY

### DEAL HAS JUST BEEN CLOSED

ST. PAUL CONCERN ABOUT TO END ITS SOMEWHAT TROUBLESOME EXISTENCE

### NOTICES TO POLICYHOLDERS

**Commissioner O'Shaughnessy Insisted That the Securities of the St. Paul Company Should Remain in the Possession of the State Until All Policyholders Have Been Paid or Otherwise Taken Care Of.**

The Life Insurance Clearing company, of St. Paul, is about to put an end to all its troubles. It has just closed a contract with the Security Trust and Life, of Philadelphia, whereby the latter will reinsure all the St. Paul company's business. The deal has been in progress some weeks and before Insurance Commissioner O'Shaughnessey went East, two weeks ago, he specified the terms on which he would consent to the absorption. On these lines Attorney M. D. Munn, who is secretary and treasurer of the company, is understood to have made arrangements with the Philadelphia Trust during his absence in the East last week.

Under the arrangement the securities of the Clearing company which are in the possession of the state are to remain where they are. These amount to $108,000. The Clearing company people wanted at least to be allowed to take down the $8,000 over and above the required $100,000, but Commissioner O'Shaughnessey insisted on all of it remaining, and he will until every dollar of the indebtedness represented by any policy in the company has been paid or taken care of.

The St. Paul Clearing company agrees to pay the Security company something in the vicinity of $40,000, and, as it is forced to practically turn over its securities valued, as stated, at $108,000, it will, it is presumed, draw from the Philadelphia company the difference. Letters informing the policy holders of the Insurance Clearing company of the contemplated rewriting of their policies are now being sent out.

St. Paul people are familiar in a general way with the life and troubles of the Life Insurance Clearing company. It was organied in 1891 and for a few years gave evidence of a prosperous and long career. Internal troubles, however, appeared, and this was followed about three years ago with reports that the business of the concern was not being conducted satisfactorily. Insurance journals talked about it and when later former Insurance Commissioner Dearth and the Illinois commissioner made an investigation of the assets of the company, they found that the capital had been impaired some $20,000. Mr. Dearth gave the company the alternative of making good the impairment or having a request for a receiver made. The capital was not made good, but when the insurance commissioner asked for a receiver, a district judge refused to grant the petiton. The company, however, discontinued writing new business. Last year, when the annual statement reached the state insurance department, it was found that 60 per cent of the business had lapsed. Mr. Dearth at the time criticised this fact freely and strongly. Whether or not this lapsing has kept up is not known.

The Security Trust, which is to take hold of the Clearing company's business, according to the last statement filed with the Insurance department, has a cash capital of $356,000; admitted assets, $1,033,001; liabilities not including capital, $3,123; surplus to policy holders not including capital, $676,878. Its business in Minnesota was comparatively small, there being seventy policies in force, representing $165,600.

The same report shows the Life Clearing company's standing Dec. 31, '98, as follows: Cash capital, $100,000; admitted assets, $151,610; liabilities not including capital stock, $72,284; surplus to policy holders not including capital stock, $79,326. There was $83,485 in premiums in force in minnesota at the beginning of '98 and $52,190 ceased to be in force during the year.

"I considered that it is a good company and that the people who hold policies in the Security will be as well off or better than in the Clearing company,' said Mr. O'Shaughnessey yesterday. "I will see that the securities of the Clearing company remain in our possession until every dollar of indebtedness is taken care of. No, I have not seen the new policy yet, but it has to be all right."

## BIG JACK POT.

**Fortune Won on Two Pair and a Clever Bluff.**

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 28.—A draw poker game was played here in one of the down-town hotels Friday night by three recently arrived Alaskans—George Mulford, Parker Hamlin and Henry Smith—which, in point of recklessness, has scarcely ever been equaled. These three lucky miners came here during the early part of this week and put up at the Esmond.

From the start to the finish it was voted the most "blooded" game ever played here. The limit was $10, and a new deck opened each game. By 11 o'clock there were 100 lookers-on in the room. The game began by Mulford winning a $550 pot on a bluff. He held two aces and a king, while his fellows each held three of a kind in small cards. For the first two hours all pots, some of them as high as $1,000, were raked in by the most hazardous bluffs, the winning hand in many instances not being better than a pair of jacks or three deuces.

An hour after midnight the game drew to a close, and Mulford, Smith and Hamlin again resorted to bluffing. The limit had been raised to $100, and the miners pressed it. Mulford, after contributing $22,000 to a pot, had dropped out, and it was subsequently shown that he had tried to scare the other players with two red kings. From that time on the wildest excitement reigned among the champagne-soaked crowd, but Smith and Hamlin did not lose their equanimity.

Hands were raised from time to time, until the lucky one stood to win $70,000. As the clock struck 1, Hamlin hoarsely said:

"Damn it, Hank, you have got either three big or four small ones, and I'll pass."

The players threw up their hands, surprising each other. Smith held two queens and two tens, while Hamlin held three fives. It was at this juncture when Smith was raking in the collateral that Hamlin gave utterance to a string of Yukon blasphemy, and, with Mulford, subscribed to an oath before a migistrate, vowing never to play another game of cards during the rest of their lives.

## ORPHAN HOME BURNED.

**Hundreds of Children at the Mercy of an Early Morning Fire.**

PARKHILL, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Fire that broke out at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed nine of the ten buildings of St. Agnes' convent and orphanage, entailing a loss of $150,000, and causing the death of four persons. The dead are: Helen Brown, aged six; Emma Mackin, aged seven; "Jane," a pensioner, aged seventy; Mary Kate McCarthy, aged twenty-eight.

The missing are: Therese Murphy, aged sixteen; Mary Brown, aged four.

The seriously injured are: Sister Sienna, shock and collapse; Sister Marie, burns and concussion; Sister Bertrand, concussion of spine and shock; Sister Katherine, arm broken; Hannah Shea, leg broken.

Twenty-five inmates were injured by jumps, falls and burns, none seriously. That more lives were not lost was due to the heroism of the sisters and some of the older inmates.

When the fire broke out the inmates of the establishment were asleep. Most of them were gotten out in safety, but a score who risked their lives to save others were finally either forced to jump from upper stories or make a rush down stairways or through corridors filled with fire or smoke.

As far as known, but one person actually perished in the fire itself. That was "Jane," an old pensioner, who was asleep in the servants' quarters. Helen Brown and Emma Mackin died from convulsions that resulted from fright. Kate McCarthy was a servant in the convent, and had heart trouble. She was badly frightened, collapsed in the grounds, and died later.

It is believed Therese Murphy and Mary Brown both escaped from the fire, but that the former became demented and is leading the other girl through the woods.

## ANOTHER FEUD STARTED.

**Wealthy Kentucky Families Shoot at Each Other.**

LONDON, Ky., Aug. 28.—News has been received here confirming a report that a pitched battle took place Saturday evening between James Hayes and his three sons on one side, and Senator William A. Clarke and Sherman Leadford on the other, on the streets of McKee, Jackson county. Clarke received three pistol wounds and his condition is critical. Young Hayes was shot in the breast and will die. Bitter feeling of long standing between the two families, which are the most wealthy in Jackson county, caused the shooting.

## ARMY RUMOR DENIED.

**Government Will Not Organize Three More Regiments.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said today that there was no foundation for the report that the war department proposed to organize three more regiments of volunteers, and in that way utilize the entire volunteer forces of 35,000 men authorized by congress. He said that the only increase of the army now under consideration contemplated the raising of one regiment of colored men, and that matter, he added, had not yet been finally determined.

## DEWEY IS PLEASED.

**Enjoys the Beautiful Scenery in Vicinity of Nice.**

NICE, Aug. 28.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Lieuts. Brumby and Coldwell, arrived here this afternoon. Accepting the United States vice consul's invitation the admiral drove to Point Anfre, stopping at the Grotto. Thence he ascended the Falicon, from which there is a superb view. The party continued on to Cieminez, skirting the heights over the town, and returned to the city. In spite of the warm weather and the fact that this is his second visit, Admiral Dewey expressed admiration of all he observed. The American officers returned to Villefranche after dinner.

**Army Appointments.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The following appointments in the volunteer army were announced today, the numbers following each name indicating the officer's regiment:

South Dakota—Captain, Charles A. Howard, major First South Dakota volunteers, Forty-first Infantry; first lieutenant, Paul D. McClelland, captain Company I, First South Dakota, Forty-second infantry; second lieutenant, Charles L. Butler, sergeant Company B, First South Dakota, Forty-third Infantry. This fills the quota from South Dakota.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul.
Fair and Cooler.

1—Evidence Favors Dreyfus.
Fatal Accident in Chicago.
Local Insurance Rewritten.
Welcome for Volunteers.

2—Thirteenth Badges in Evidence.
Col. Dorst in St. Paul.
Negro's Throat Cut.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Export Rate Ruling.
Wellman Party at Hull.

4—Editorial.
Objections to Trolley Express.
Democrats of Ohio.
Troops Ready in Africa.
Suicide by Opium.

5—Sporting News.
St. Paul Defeats Hoosiers.
Detroit Wins From Minneapolis.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 59 9-16c.
Chicago Sept. Wheat, 70-70 1-8c.
Stocks Dull, Irregular.

7—News of the Railroads.

8—In the Field of Labor.
St. Paul Social News.
Double Pay for Volunteers.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Sardinian, Montreal; Bulgaria, Hamburg; Numidian, Glasgow; Ethiopia, Glasgow; Southwark, Antwerp; Koenigen Louise, Bremen.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Umbria, New York.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Ems, Genoa.
BREMEN—Arrived: Bremen, New York, via Southampton.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Banda Rossa at 8:15 p. m.
GRAND—Mathews and Bulger in "By the Sad Sea Waves," 8:15 p. m.
Base ball, Lexington park, St. Paul and Indianapolis, 3:45 p. m.
Lake Shore Pavilion, White Bear, vaudeville entertainment at 8 p. m.

## CRUSHED TO DEATH

TWELVE STEEL ARCHES FALL, CARRYING WITH THEM MANY UNFORTUNATE WORKMEN

### NINE DEAD AND OTHERS DYING

FOURTEEN MEN IN THE HOSPITAL, AND FOUR OF THAT NUMBER CANNOT SURVIVE

### SOME THRILLING ESCAPES

**With Scarcely a Warning the Workmen Had Little Chance to Get From Under the Falling Steel Frames—Presence of Mind Saved the Engineer and a Few Others—Cause of Collapse a Mystery.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Twelve steel arches, each weighing thirty-three tons, which were to have supported the superstructure of the Coliseum building, in course of erection on Wabash avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, fell to the ground late this afternoon. It is known that nine lives were crushed out. The bodies of two men are supposed to be under the wreckage. Fourteen are in the hospital, with injuries received in the accident, and of these four will surely die.

THE DEAD:

CHARLES WALPOT.
EDWARD MURRAY.
FRANK LOGAN.
STEPHEN J. THOMPSON.
JOHN FARREY.
RICHARD SHERMAN.
THEODORE THORN.
LEROY FENNER, workman from Toledo, O.
AL NORMAN, workman from Toledo.

FATALLY INJURED:

John Marshman, fractured skull and fractured right leg; J. J. Dowd, internal injuries, both eyes out, both legs broken; Peter Peletier, right arm cut off at shoulder, skull fractured; John White, skull fractured, internal injuries.

Dead, 9; missing, 2; fatally injured, 4; injured, not serious, 10.

FALL OF THE ARCHES.

All of the twelve arches were standing, the twelfth and last having been completed today. The "traveler" or derrick which had been used in the erection of the arches had been removed, and the agents of the bridge company were accounting their work as practically completed, when suddenly, and without the slightest warning, the arch last put in place fell over against the one next to it. The weight was too much for this, it gave way, crashed against the third, and then, one by one, the great steel span fell over to the south. Nearly all the men who were killed were at work on the top of the arches, forty feet above the ground. Some of them made futile attempts to slide down the side of the arches, but, before they could help themselves, they were hurled to the ground.

SHRIEKED FOR AID.

Many of them uttered piercing shrieks for aid as the fell. Most of them were killed outright. The skulls of the unfortunate men were crushed into shapeless masses, their limbs were cut off as if by a monster knife and they were mangled beyond recognition.

The immense structure began falling slowly, each arch being sustained by the cross-beams supporting the entire structure. As the mass gained impetus bars of iron inches thick snapped with a loud report, and the great mass moved faster and faster in its descent. To the ground, with a crash that was heard blocks distant, the structure fell, leaving the walls practically uninjured and sending up great clouds of dust and dirt.

An immense crowd gathered around the place and despite the efforts of the police, who were close at hand, they swarmed over the mass of wreckage, making desperate but ill-directed efforts to drag out the dead and to save the wounded. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the police were finally able to drive back the crowd and give the firemen and uninjured workmen a chance to rescue the injured.

Fully fifty men were at work in the space covered by the arches as they fell. Several of them were standing under the arches when they commenced to fall and running to the side wall, by great good fortune, happened to stand in the space left vacant by the curve of the arches away from the side wall. Had the arches fallen to either side, the loss of life must have been much heavier.

CAUSE A MYSTERY.

The direct cause of the accident is not known, and it will probably be several days before it is accurately determined. One theory is that a shifting of sand beneath the foundation caused the collapse of the first arch, which brought all the others to the ground. A story, which cannot be substantiated, is that a number of workmen were using a pulley on the north arch while they were taking down some scaffolding. It caused the arch to sway, and finally it swayed too far and fell over. John Johnson, superintendent of the Pittsburg Bridge company, was unable to advance a theory as to the cause of the collapse.

"I cannot say what caused the accident," said Supt. Johnson. "I am utterly at a loss to account for it. I left the building only a few minutes before the whole thing fell with a bang and a crash. We had finished putting up the last arch, and had begun taking down the traveler on which the arches were raised to be set in place. This work was a most completed when I left the building. There remained but one or two more beams to be removed. Then I heard the crash, and could hardly believe my eyes when I saw the result of our weeks of work destroyed in a minute."

The management have decided to at once proceed with the immediate completion of the building and have it ready for the national convention next summer. The loss will not exceed $25,000. The worst feature of the accident was the loss of life.

## CUT OFF HIS HEAD.

**Pretender to the Throne of Korea Summarily Dealt With.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28.—The steamer Tacoma brings news of a recent attempt to seize the throne of Korea, made by an alleged member of the old royal family, Wang Euisoo, who has been in exile since his birth. He returned to Seoul on May 2, at once made himself known at the royal palace, and declared himself the rightful king. He was arrested, but so unusual were his actions that the court physicians adjudged him insane. He was then liberated, but immediately afterward rearrested by order of Lady Mo, the power behind the throne of the kingdom. He was sentenced to death and was decapitated.

DEFECTIVE PAGE